

# Presidential Appointments Are Menace to Welfare of Republic, Declares Bourne

Former Senator From Oregon Pleads for Destruction of Federal Patronage Machine.

## PARTISANSHIP IS CHARGED

Declares Election of Officials Would Prevent Building Up of Political Machines.

Destruction of the Federal machine, which he asserts, is built up by successive Presidents through their use of the patronage at their disposal, is considered essential to the welfare of the republic by former United States Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon. He declares it is his belief that the only way to destroy the possibility of such a machine is to take from the President his power of appointment.

**Opposed to Short Ballot.** These ideas the former Senator reiterates in a letter to "The Times," in the course of which he declares that he is not an advocate of the short ballot, and also declares the merit system of appointing mayors of German cities on the ground that the German system was evolved by a highly centralized government for the primary purpose of having capable men in high positions to hold the public in line with the centralized government's policies.

The former Senator's letter follows: To the Editor of THE TIMES: In an editorial in your issue of January 2, discussing my suggested remedy for abuse of Federal patronage, you oppose popular election of certain administrative officials in their several jurisdictions and say that "instead of having more politics in the selection of business officers of the Government, we need less." You assume that popular election of postmasters, collectors and appraisers of customs, collectors of internal revenue, etc., would throw those offices into politics, whereas the fact is that such election would take them out of politics.

**Should Have Choice.** If the people of any community want a Democratic national administration, but believe that one of their neighbors who happens to be a Republican, Progressive, Prohibitionist or nonpartisan is best fitted to be postmaster, I contend that they should have the right and power to select the man of their choice, regardless of politics. Under the present system appointments are made upon partisan lines. They always will be under a system of appointment, as distinguished from popular election. No exception can be taken of the ideal of a Postoffice Department conducted on the merit system, but where do you find an appointee rather than an assumption that the appointment system places in office men who have come up through the ranks of good service? What the people want is good service, not political activity, and they would select the man most likely to give efficient administration regardless of politics.

They would elect and re-elect a collector of internal revenue, and though he failed to perform the additional function of collector of campaign contributions. The appointee feels under obligations to demonstrate efficiency as a partisan whether he be efficient or an administrative officer or not. Your citation of the fact that in Germany mayors are appointed rather than elected by the people, is particularly pertinent at this time. The appointive officers of Germany are expected to be active in spreading propaganda in support of the national policy. There you have centralized power in the hands of one man and other advocates of centralization of power are welcome to all the emulations by which militarism has dominated Germany and the results that have been derived therefrom.

**Came to America.** The most energetic, the most progressive, and most able of the leaders among the German people left their native land and came to America, and the census of 1910 shows that of all the foreign white stock in the United States, 25 per cent is credited to Germany as the country of origin. Do you hear those people clamoring for appointment of mayors in this country?

You say, "If we do not err, Mr. Bourne has been an advocate of centralization of power from delegated government—distribution rather than centralization of power." I have just received from the leader of the short-ballot propaganda a pamphlet setting forth his views, and note that he heads the list of endorsers with the names of Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, and W. H. Taft. Could anything be more appropriate? Have you any doubt that the concentration of power incident to Presidential patronage, the usurping of the nomination of Taft, or that Presidential patronage enabled Taft to force his own re-nomination in 1912 when he was really wanted him, according to the election returns, or that Woodrow Wilson will be able to force his own re-nomination in 1916 unless he becomes convinced that a Democratic certificate of nomination is a passport to political perdition?

**Domination of Congress.** But my efforts are directed not against the Federal political machine, but against the domination of Congress by the Executive. Section 1, Article I, of the Constitution declares: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." The entire spirit and letter of the Constitution shows a clear intention that Congress shall be free from domination by the Executive. Section 1, Article I, provides: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year in each State." It is not permitted that members of Congress be punished by the Executive for speech or debate.



JONATHAN BOURNE.

In Congress, yet the President of the United States can reward or punish them through the distribution of patronage. Every President takes an oath of office to "preserve, protect, and defend" the Constitution of the United States. No President can interfere with the exercise of legislative power by Congress without violating his oath. This species of reward or punishment of members of Congress is more vicious than any other because it assumes a character of gentility due to the patriotic reverence for the office of President. It is so far below the conception of lawmakers that no statute has been enacted directly prohibiting it.

**Cannot Punish President.** The special privilege seeker trying to influence legislation by offers of reward to members of Congress would be fined or imprisoned. A President who rewards those who support his measures and punishes those who do not, through distribution of patronage, is beyond the reach of law. Placing the offices under the civil service commission is not a remedy. The appointive power would still have the opportunity of selecting any one of the highest three on the list, and every person familiar with the operation of the civil service knows that there are ways of evading even this limitation. A President can always be made partisan, and frequently so, manipulated as to favor individuals. The effective remedy is to destroy the Federal machine and deprive the President of his coercive power over Congress by taking away the patronage which is the essential of both. The people may make some mistakes in electing postmasters and other officers, but I venture the prediction that selections made by the people will be satisfactory. I venture the prediction that selections made by the people will be satisfactory. I venture the prediction that selections made by the people will be satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 4.

## Army and Navy

**ARMY.** Major CHARLES D. SOMMERALL, field artillery, detailed temporarily as a member of the ordnance board. Captain THOMAS A. ROBERTS, cavalry, will instruct organizations of militia cavalry at New Haven, Conn., and Hartford, Conn. Lieutenant Colonel FRANK L. DODDS, 1st Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army on his return from leave of absence. Major HENRY M. MORROW to Gov. Island, N. Y., as judge advocate. First Lieutenant DAWSON OLMEAD, Third Field Artillery, to First Regiment of Field Artillery, National Guard of New York. Major FREDERICK F. RUSSELL, Medical Corps, to Camp S. O. O'Connell, Camp, N. Y. Major ELBERT E. PETERSON, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at the Army War College. Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. COLLIN H. BALE, Infantry. Maj. JAMES W. VAN DUSEN, Medical Corps, to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty. Leave of absence for one month and different days is granted to First Lieutenant WILLIAM J. FITZMAURICE, Tenth Infantry. Maj. FREDERICK F. RUSSELL, Medical Corps, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army on his return from leave of absence.

**NAVY.** Commander H. V. BUTLER, commissioned from July 1, 1914, to naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge. Lieutenant Commander H. F. ZOGG, B.A.M., commissioned from July 1, 1914, to naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge. Lieutenant Commander E. A. BALDWIN, commissioned from July 1, 1914, to naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge. Lieutenant E. S. EDWARDS, U. S. N., commissioned from July 1, 1914, to naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge. Lieutenant E. S. EDWARDS, U. S. N., commissioned from July 1, 1914, to naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge. Lieutenant E. S. EDWARDS, U. S. N., commissioned from July 1, 1914, to naval aviation station, Pensacola, Fla., as officer in charge.

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## LOCAL AND N. Y. FINANCIAL NEWS

### NEW YORK MARKET OPENS WEEK STRONG

Prices Firm and Advances Recorded in Industrials—Small Effect From London.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Reflecting little effect from the resumption of trading on the London Stock Exchange, the business of which is carefully circumscribed with restrictions, the New York stock market today showed some improvement over the past few days in volume of business. Prices were generally firm, and advances, particularly in industrial issues, were recorded. The London market, closed as it had opened, very quiet. Because of the restrictions on trading it is not expected that the volume of business will materially increase until the brokers and their clients have had opportunity to become perfectly familiar with the new rules.

The committee of the London board has forbidden trading inside or outside of the market. Arbitrage business is also forbidden, thus preventing advantages being taken of the difference in quotations on the London and New York markets.

Trading on the New York market is good, and sentiment appears to be greatly improved. The cheerful forecasts of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, having promoted a better general feeling among the traders.

Bethlehem Steel continued to show marked strength, and before noon had advanced more than a full point to 48. The Copper stocks gained fractionally, and Baltimore and Ohio was up nearly a point, going above 69.

**Future Looks Bright.** Predictions that a steadily improving future is immediately ahead are embodied in the report just issued by the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on general crop and business conditions of the country.

While the report says that economy prevails among all classes, purchases of goods for future delivery continue to be slow, and collections are uniformly poor, money has, within the past few weeks become easier, and interest rates have fallen.

Touching on crops, the statisticians declare that if the war continues until spring America will be found to have planted the greatest grain crop in its history, so large are the Southern acreages now being devoted to the raising of cotton.

Inability to secure loans, coupled with the foot and mouth disease quarantine, is reported to have seriously handicapped the cattle industry, and, though the war has created a demand for horses, the market is said to be very dull. The mining and lumbering industries are still depressed.

**Local Sales.** Capital Traction S's, \$500,000; \$500,000. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat S's, \$500,000. After call—Capital Traction S's, \$500,000. Washington Railway S's, \$500,000. Capital Traction S's, \$500,000.

**Wholesale Produce Market.** BOSTON—Nearby, fresh, 40¢ to 45¢ per doz. Southern, 35¢ to 40¢ per doz. Eggs, 15¢ to 16¢ per doz. Butter, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Fat, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Lard, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Sugar, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Coffee, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Tea, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Spices, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Fruits, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Vegetables, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Meats, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Fish, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Poultry, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Game, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb. Miscellaneous, 15¢ to 16¢ per lb.

**Initiation Postponed.** The Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Sigma Fraternity, which was to initiate candidates tomorrow night, has postponed the ceremony indefinitely.

### SING AS LONDON EXCHANGE OPENS

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The London Stock Exchange reopened today, after having been closed five months because of the war situation. The opening was marked by an enormous attendance. Before the formal opening proclamation was made the members gathered in front of the desk and cheered. All then united in singing, "God Save the King." The market opened cheerful and fairly steady. The war loan opened at 94-9-16, consols at 68½, Union Pacific at 118½.

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### New York Stocks.

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, Hibbs Building.	High.	Low.	Open.	Close.
Alaska Gold.....	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Amalg. Copper.....	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Beet. Sug. com.....	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
American Can.....	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. C. & F.....	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am. Ice Sec.....	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Locomotive.....	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Smelting.....	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. T. & T.....	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am. Tobacco.....	230 1/2	230 1/4	230 1/2	230 1/2
Am. Tob. pfd. new.....	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Anaconda.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.....	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2	60 1/2
Bethlehem Steel.....	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Brook. Rapid Trans.....	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
California Petroleum.....	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/2	157 1/2
Central Leather.....	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chl. Con. Copper.....	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl. & Great West.....	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Chesapeake Ohio.....	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
C. M. & St. P. pfd.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Con. Gas.....	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Corn Products.....	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Corn Prod. pfd.....	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
C. & Hudson.....	142 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/2	142 1/2
Erie.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.....	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
General Electric.....	140 1/2	140 1/4	140 1/2	140 1/2
Denver.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
General Motors Co.....	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
Great North. pfd.....	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ill. Central.....	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Illinois Central.....	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Inspir. Con. Copper.....	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Inter. Metrop. pfd.....	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Inter. Met. pfd.....	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	132 1/2	132 1/4	132 1/2	132 1/2
M. & E. T.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
M. & E. T. pfd.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
M. St. P. & S. M. 100.....	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
National Lead.....	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nor. & West.....	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
Nev. Con. Copper.....	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
N. Y. O. & W.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
North. Pacific.....	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Penn. Railroad.....	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
P. C. & St. L.....	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Pres. Car. com.....	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Ray. Con. Cop.....	164 1/2	164 1/4	164 1/2	164 1/2
Reading.....	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2	145 1/2
Rock Island.....	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Rumley.....	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
South. Pacific.....	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
Tenn. Copper.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Union Pacific.....	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Union Pac. pfd.....	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
U. S. Rubber.....	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
West. Maryland.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
West. U. Tele.....	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
West. Electric.....	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2

### Bonds.

High.	Low.	Open.	Close.
R. & O. Gen. 4's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
C. R. I. & P. 4's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
C. B. & Q. 4's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
North. Pac. 4's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Pa. Con. 3 1/2's, 1915.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Pa. Con. 4's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Pa. Con. 5's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Southern Railway 4's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
So. Ry. 5's.....	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d 5's.....	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2

### Local Bond Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Asks.
U. S. Reg. 2's.....	94 1/2
U. S. Coupon 2's.....	94 1/2
U. S. Reg. 3's.....	100 1/2
U. S. Coupon 3's.....	100 1/2
U. S. Reg. 4's.....	104 1/2
U. S. Coupon 4's.....	104 1/2
GAS BONDS.	Asks.
Georgetown Gas 5's.....	100 1/2
Gas 5's.....	100 1/2
Col. Gas & Elec. 5's.....	100 1/2
RAILROAD BONDS.	Asks.
Capital Traction R. R. 5's.....	107 1/2
Anacostia and Pot. 5's.....	107 1/2
City & Suburban 5's.....	107 1/2
Metropolitan R. R. 5's.....	107 1/2
U. S. & Elec. 5's.....	107 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.	Asks.
Potomac Elec. Light 5's.....	107 1/2
C. & P. Telephone 5's.....	104 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel. 5's.....	104 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel. 4's.....	94 1/2
D. C. Paper Mfg. 5's.....	94 1/2
Riggs Realty 5's.....	101 1/2
Riggs Realty (short) 5's.....	101 1/2

### FINANCIAL

**American Telephone & Telegraph Co.**  
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.  
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### BONDS OPEN UP YEAR WITH RISING TREND

Strong Tone of Exchange Impels Brokers With Buying Orders to Defer Action.

The Washington Stock Exchange began the new year with a bond market that showed a firm and upward tendency. While the volume of business was not large, there were apparently a number of buying orders on the floor. Brokers, however, were loath to undertake the execution of the orders for large blocks of bonds after they had ascertained the market for one other sale. Capital Traction's 5's were in particular demand. The sale of \$4,500 worth of the bonds at 107, a half-point above the last previous sale, caused the bid price to be raised from 104½ to 107, and the ask price from 104½ to 107. Several traders were in the market for the \$100 Norfolk and Washington Steamboat 5's, two of which were disposed of at 107, an advance of one-half point over recent figures. The same strength extended to the \$1,000 Washington Railway and Electric 5's with the result that \$1, or a gain of one-quarter point, was secured for one of these bonds. The only other sale recorded consisted of a \$1,000 Potomac Electric Power Consolidated 5's at 106, a fractional advance over the last quotations.

The special meeting of the governing committee of the exchange which was expected today will not be held until after the regular "call" tomorrow. Whether the date for the resumption of trading in the stocks listed on the board will then be decided upon or will be carried over until the regular meeting next Monday has not yet been determined. The application for membership

of Charles C. Glover, Jr., will be passed upon.

### CUSTOMS SHRINK

\$50,000,000 IN WAR

Treasury Statement Shows Forecast of August Was Accurate.

Customs receipts of the United States Government for the first six months of the fiscal year, up to December 31, are only \$107,732,822, a loss of more than \$50,000,000 according to figures made public by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peter today. Attention is called to the fact that the statement confirms the estimate of probable loss in revenue as a result of the war in Europe, upon which the war revenue act to raise \$100,000,000 was based. The loss for each month beginning with July, has been near the average of a little over \$8,000,000. The tabulated figures are as follows:

Month.	1914.	1915.
July.....	\$12,883,466.61	\$17,986,624.82
August.....	18,271,822.25	20,824,523.41
September.....	17,233,827.52	20,784,084.22
October.....	16,271,822.25	20,188,063.37
November.....	16,244,477.79	21,773,527.85
December.....	16,289,299.79	21,510,182